

OVERVIEW: Manual Plating Process

Plating Process:

- Pour glass beads onto bioassay plate.
- Pipette solution onto bioassay plate.
- Stack 4-5 plates together.
- Shake and rock the plates until the beads evenly spread the solution across the agarose gel on the plate.
- Remove the glass beads.

Purpose of Plating:

- "Sub-clone sheared fragments" which means to grow millions of copies of bacterial colonies

Plating Stats:

- 9"x9" bioassay plates
- Weight: 1.2lbs/plate (low profile) or 1.4lbs/plate (high profile)
- 40 plates per batch
- 4-5 plates per cycle
- 1-2 minute shake time per cycle
- Approx. 100 efforts/minute
- Total processing time 40 minutes

Evolution of Shake'n Plate



BEFORE



CURRENT INTERVENTION



FUTURE

Testing Automated System (in Progress)

- Manual process "plating" is a high risk task (Strain Index = 60.8).
- Solutions were initiated by production line operators' participation in the Ergonomics Working Group.
- These solutions eliminated sustained gripping of the sample plates, reduced the Strain Index to a 'safe' score of 2.3, and increased throughput by 25%.

BEFORE: Manual Plating Process

Problem

- Risk Factors:
 - High grip force when handling 5 plates/cycle
 - Wide (4") grip span (low profile)
 - Grip Force 30-41% of maximum voluntary contraction; Moore-Garg Strain Index = 40.5
- Musculoskeletal Problems:
 - Awkward hand and wrist postures to repeatedly tilt and rotate the plates for 40 min/batch
 - Reports of discomfort and fatigue in operators in upper extremities, shoulders, and back.
- Workstation Layout:
 - Conducted at a fume hood in a high traffic walkway
 - Does not accommodate a sitting workstation due to the lack of leg clearance.
- Process Efficiency:
 - 4 plates per cycle manually, limited by weight (8-10lbs) & awkward grip of plates

